

WOMAN RETURNS HOOKER JEWELS

Diamonds Stolen in January Brought Back by Mrs. Dawson.

GOT THEM FROM SEVEN PINES BOY

Kept Them a Month, Then Saw Advertisement in Times-Dispatch Offering \$300 Reward. Mystery of Robbery Not Solved—Refused to Give Boy's Name.

Jewelry valued at more than \$1,500, which was stolen from the residence of Oscar Hooker, 706 West Grace Street, on January 8, was returned to that address last night by Mrs. L. W. Dawson, who lives near Seven Pines, and who has had it in her possession for nearly a month.

Mrs. Dawson informed Mr. Hooker that she got the property, which included a cluster ring containing nine diamonds, worth \$750, from a boy, although she was not inclined to give his name, fearing that he might be prosecuted.

According to her statement, she did not know how valuable it was, the boy having said at first that he bought it for 15 cents, and then declared later that he got it from a drunken man for \$100.

Mrs. Dawson said she had only recently seen it, and she took the first opportunity she had to call. She said that she did not come for the reward, that she was anxious to restore it to the rightful owners, and regretting that it had not been done long ago, she paid her the amount offered through the advertisement.

Mr. Hooker found that everything was intact except a small pin, which was missing from the watch. This, however, was of trifling value.

Robbery Still a Mystery.
Exactly how he was robbed Mr. Hooker has never been able to explain or understand. The house was not broken into, but when it was found that the diamonds and other jewels were missing a report was made to police headquarters without bringing any results. "We had about given up all hope," said Mr. Hooker last night, "when a friend suggested that I advertise in the Times-Dispatch for the liberal reward. I think their recovery is a good advertisement for the advertisement."

From neighbors of the family it was learned that the police advised against the advertising idea, as they still held to the belief that they had a clue which might be worked successfully. But when the advertisement was first published and ran for a week or more without any response from any source, it was regarded as certain that the jewels would never be recovered.

Police May Look Into Case.
Mr. Dawson's return to her home in the county last night without being seen by a reporter, and it is supposed that she got hold of a copy of The Times-Dispatch in which Mr. Hooker offered the reward. She admitted herself that she had only seen it within the last few days, and she concluded that the stuff which the "bad boy" had turned over to her might be valuable, so she decided to call at the Hooker residence.

It was said that no effort would be made to prosecute the boy, although it is likely that the police will take a hand in the case and endeavor now to trace it back to the thief. This may be done if the boy can identify the person from whom he secured it. Just now that same youngster seems to be the "man of mystery" in the robbery.

There is nothing to indicate that the woman who returned the Hooker residence, the police theory being that the robbery was committed by a negro, either a former servant or a servant's friends.

ADVERSE TO GOVERNMENT

Alaska Coal Fraud Case Dismissed in Circuit Court.

Seattle, Wash., April 4.—The Alaska coal fraud case has been dismissed, and appealed to the Supreme Court.

Washington, April 4.—Attorney-General Wickersham to-day declined to comment upon the decision of the United States circuit court at Seattle, which ruled adversely to the government in the Sir Edward Stracey Alaska coal land cases. B. D. Thompson, special assistant to the Attorney-General in charge of the suits, telegraphed a lengthy report to Mr. Wickersham to-day, pointing out the fact that the government is not considering the legality of the location of coal lands in Alaska as vital, indicate that the government has no intention of laying down its right. Land officials say the case will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States if need be.

ARABS STILL AT LARGE

Men Who Killed American Archaeologist Not Yet Arrested.

Constantinople, April 4.—In spite of the Turkish explicit orders, the two Arabs who killed Herbert P. Dugan, the American archaeologist, at Cyrene, Northern Africa, on March 11, have not been arrested. The local authorities fear trouble with the tribe with whom the assassins took refuge. An additional guard, however, has been supplied for the protection of the archaeological mission at Cyrene, and the company, who are continuing their work of excavation.

HOPES OF PEACE DEPEND ON DIAZ

Provisional President Madero Insists on His Resignation.

REFORMS GRANTED DO NOT SATISFY

Declares That Money Interests of United States Have Nothing to Fear, and That Property Rights Are Being Protected—Interview at His Camp.

Madero's Camp, near Chihuahua, April 4.—All talk of peace is futile, so long as President Diaz refuses to resign, declared Francisco I. Madero, Jr., the provisional president, in an interview given to the Associated Press to-day. His father and Gustavo A. Madero, his brother, who were reported to have initiated peace plans, the insurrectionary president intimated, had no authority to act for him.

Madero's camp was reached after sixty miles of travel in a carriage. The building occupied by the leader and his staff is an extensive one, and plastered palace, which he laughingly referred to as his "capitol." It is the seat of an hacienda of more than 1,000,000 acres, owned by a member of the Madero family. When the visitor arrived Madero came to the front porch, attended by General Pascual Orozco, and members of his staff. After a formal greeting, the leader swept his hand toward the plantation where 1,400 men were encamped, and wanted to know if it did not look like an army. With him were seven American troops, including Dr. Wilson, his physician, and Oscar G. Crofton, who has been active in blowing up railroad bridges.

The personal appearance of Madero invited scrutiny. A rather short, plump man, dressed in boots, a sweater and suit of khaki, with a quick decisive way of talking, he gave orders, invested him with the air of a commander. A habit of meditatively stroking his closely trimmed beard as he spoke suggested that he carefully weighed his words. The interview took place in a spacious tiled room, and immediately turned to the subject of peace.

"Nothing has taken place since we took up arms to justify us in laying them down," said Madero. "Mr. Liman has said that the people's wish was to have peace, and that would be granted. In December, 1909, I wrote a letter to Mr. Liman, telling him that a revolution surely would come if a government did not grant a free ball lot. That was asking for reforms peacefully. The answer was: 'To jail with all reformers.' We took up arms, and we mean to fight it out. The change in the Cabinet is something unheard of in Mexico before."

Change an Enigma.
As to the Cabinet itself, it is somewhat of an enigma. De la Barra is better than Creel, but de la Barra is without any prestige. He has done nothing in the past by which we may gauge his future. Sodi and Dominguez are less known.

The only promise of note which Diaz has made is for the cutting up of the big estates and selling them in small lots to the people, on terms of ten to fifteen years. It is a good thing, but we should have to see Diaz put it into effect, because it would be a pretext for great speculations on the part of Diaz's friends. It would require \$25,000,000 as did the appropriation of \$25,000,000 for the encouragement of agriculture. The money went into the hands of a few men, chiefly friends of Diaz.

"I wish to repeat, and I hope the people of the United States will believe us sincere, that we most emphatically do not intend to lay down our arms until Diaz is out and we are certain of free elections. It is useless for the government to try to treat with us on the condition that we lay down our arms."

As he talked, Senor Madero removed a bandage which he had around his right wrist, as a result of the wound he suffered at the battle of Casas Grandes. The removal of the bandage obviously was to allow freer gestures as emphasis to what he said.

"The money interests of the United States have nothing to fear. We are respecting the property rights of foreigners. I have the encouragement of now who disobeyed orders. In some instances we had to destroy property, but we intend to make ample amends for it. Every dollar's worth of property damages will be refunded by our government."

We hope the United States troops will never come across our borders. It would be a calamity. We could not do otherwise than regard intervention as a hostile act. We are able to settle our own family troubles. Our friendship for Americans is intense, and we want it to remain so."

Strong Bid for Peace.
Madero's Camp, Before Chihuahua City, via Laredo, Texas, April 4.—Although no immediate attack is expected, the insurgents are now within eight miles of Chihuahua, and it is known that extraordinary precautions have been taken for the safety of the city.

People living in the outskirts have been warned to move within the city, and large outposts of Federal troops have been stationed on surrounding hills.

The insurgents and Federal outposts are within sight of each other, and small skirmishes are frequent. Precautions have been taken to prevent the destruction of the railroad south. This is now the only means of transportation. Insurrectos have served notice that civilians only may be transported, as hauling of troops will result in their execution.

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ELECTED MAYOR FOR FIFTH TIME

Carter Harrison Again Becomes Chief Executive of Chicago.

HIS PLURALITY ABOUT 18,000

Overwhelming Defeat of Merriam Attributed to Failure of "Silk Stocking" Wards to Show Expected Strength. Socialist Vote Reveals Big Gain.

Chicago, April 4.—Carter H. Harrison, Democrat, Mayor of Chicago from 1897 until 1905, and son of Carter H. Harrison, who was assassinated while Mayor in 1893, was elected Mayor for the fifth time to-day. He defeated Professor Charles E. Merriam, of the University of Chicago, Republican, by 17,682 votes. The election was a complete Democratic victory. The selection of F. D. Connerly, city clerk, and Henry Stuckart, city treasurer, is conceded, although a count of their total vote has not been completed.

The Democratic majority in the City Council was increased by a dozen members. Milton J. Foreman, one of the leading Republican members of the Council, who had served for sixteen years, was defeated by Albert Tearney, Democrat, president of the Three-Eye Baseball League.

Mr. Harrison received the returns at his home. When the result no longer was in doubt, he issued a statement expressing his gratitude to the voters, and partly defining his policy. He said:

Harrison's Policy.
"Government improvements, such as the subways, the unification of the transportation service and other problems will be under consideration in the immediate future, and men of broad minds will be needed properly to solve them. The settling of a price to be charged for the use of the regulation of the rate charged by the telephone and electric lighting companies will also come up at an early date. All of these questions will be settled with an eye to the good of the community."

"It is, of course, an impossibility to stamp out vice in a great community. The police can hold it in check, however, and the police will hold it in check for the coming four years."

Mr. Harrison held the office of Mayor for four successive terms, was out two terms and then was re-elected by a Fred Busse, Republican, had four years ago, while Harrison ran over 17 per cent. ahead of the figures attained by E. P. Dunne, Democrat, at that time. The vote reached about 240,000, which is approximately 25,000 more than the total at the last previous mayoralty contest.

In spite of this, both sides agreed that Merriam lost through failure of the "silk stocking" wards to show the strength that had been expected from them in favor of Merriam. The first precinct showed that Professor Merriam got nearly 7 per cent. fewer votes than Fred Busse, Republican, had four years ago, while Harrison ran over 17 per cent. ahead of the figures attained by E. P. Dunne, Democrat, at that time.

A feature of the campaign was the vote of the Socialist party. Five-sixths of the total precinct vote, in indicated that the vote would reach 24,000, a gain of 11,000 over the vote of four years ago. On the other hand, the prohibition vote, which had been 5,875 four years ago, dropped to 3,000 this year.

ORGANIZATION VICTORY

Preston Gets Mayoralty Nomination in Baltimore by 9,000 Majority.

Baltimore, Md., April 4.—The Democratic organization, opposed by all the newspapers of the city, won a sweeping victory in the primary election to-day. James H. Preston, organization candidate for the mayoralty nomination, defeated Mayor J. Barry Mahool by about 9,000 majority.

Mayor Mahool is a former president of the League of American Municipalities.

Indications point to the nominations by large majorities of James T. Thrift for city comptroller and John Hubert for president of the second branch of City Council, both of whom received the support of the Democratic organization.

Former Mayor E. Clay Timanus defeated Charles H. Torsch for the Republican mayoralty nomination by a large majority.

Candidates for nomination for members of the City Council also were voted for.

End of Most Unique Campaign Ever Conducted in North Carolina.

Charlotte, N. C., April 4.—The most unique municipal campaign in North Carolina city ever witnessed came to an end to-night when a count of the ballots in the primary election disclosed the nomination of Dr. C. A. Bland, a retired dentist, over the incumbent, Mayor Thomas W. Hawkins, capitalist. For the first time in the history of a North Carolina campaign, newspapers have been used freely, and page after page in the local papers was employed to exploit the merits of the respective candidates.

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LEADERS WHO WILL BE PROMINENT DURING PRESENT EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS



THE CAPITOL BUILDING AT WASHINGTON AND INTERESTING FIGURES IN THE NEW CONGRESS. At the top are Senator Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania (on the right), who, as chairman of the Finance Committee, will have charge of the tariff legislation in the Senate, and Representative Victor Berger, of Milwaukee, the first and only Socialist in Congress. Below, from left to right, are Representative Oscar Underwood, of Alabama, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, who will frame all tariff legislation; Champ Clark, the new Speaker of the House, and Senator Cummins, of Iowa, one of the leading insurgents in the Senate.

MAY MAKE MARTIN LEADER OF SENATE

Virginia Senator Has Enough Votes Pledged to Insure His Election.

NO HURRY ABOUT MATTER Fear of Bailey's Strength Adds to Support of Virginian.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Washington, D. C., April 4.—After an informal caucus of Senate Democrats to-day, the statement was made that Senator Thomas S. Martin, of Virginia, would be chosen Democratic leader of that body at another caucus to be held, probably within the next few days.

There is no special hurry about the matter, it was explained by Senate members, to The Times-Dispatch correspondent, and no reason why precipitate action in the selection of a leader to succeed former Senator Fernando D. Money, of Mississippi, should be taken. It was stated that Senator Martin has pledged from about twenty-five members of the Senate for his election as minority leader, and as the total Democratic membership of the Senate is only forty-two, his election seems to be certain.

But there are certain features which might tend to make Senator Martin hesitate before taking the leadership of the minority. It is being said here that his colleagues are regarding his appointment because it would help him in the senatorial campaign now going on in Virginia, and that with this honor given him now, it would be used to insure Senator Martin's return to the Senate for another term.

There are a few members who are opposed to the Virginia Senator taking the leadership, but when they go over the lists they find that if they say away from Martin, Senator Bailey may take a hand in the matter, and with the support he already has—about the same number of members who asked him to withdraw his resignation a short time back—virtually make himself the Senate leader.

To prevent this those who are opposed to Senator Martin would prefer to lend him their support than to line up with what is known here as the "Bailey crowd."

In other words, between Martin and Bailey there are some members of the Senate who would prefer Martin, and the latter with the votes he already has pledged, seems almost certain to be elected.

P. H. McG.

DEMOCRATIC PLANS OUTLINED BY CLARK

New Speaker Urges Party to Demonstrate Its Worthiness.

MUST FULFIL ITS PLEDGES Revision of Tariff and Popular Election of Senators Emphasized.

Washington, April 4.—This date marked the opening of the trial of the Democratic party to demonstrate its worthiness to receive "the wider confidence" of the voters of the country. Asking his colleagues to keep that fact foremost in their minds during the present session of Congress, Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, in his speech accepting the speakership of the House, to-day outlined the measures through which the Democratic party hopes to continue to enjoy the faith of the people.

Intelligent revision of the tariff, election of United States Senators by popular vote, changes in the House rules to permit proper consideration of public measures, economy in handling the purse strings of the country, the publication of campaign contributions, and the early admission of Mexico and Arizona to Statehood were some of the things which Speaker Clark emphasized in the Democratic program as measures which would be undertaken by the majority party in the House. Speaker Clark said:

"Election to the high position of Speaker is an honor, and a honor, for which you have my profoundest gratitude. To be a member of the House, to represent 200,000 American citizens in the more numerous branch of the greatest legislative body in the world, is an honor to which, in the nature of things, comparatively few men attain."

"The sense of responsibility which is conferred by my party fellows, and the universal good will with which it is accepted by our new members of the minority."

"My Democratic brethren, coupled with the joy of once more seeing a House a large majority of which is of my own political faith, is a keen sense of responsibility to our country and our kind."

"After sixteen years of exclusion from power in the House and seven years of exclusion from power in every department of government, we are restored to power in the House of Representatives, and in that alone."

"That we will prove equal to the emergency in which we find ourselves, through our own efforts, and through our own desires, there can be no doubt, and the way to accomplish that is to fulfill with courage, intelligence and patriotism the promises made before election. In order to win the election, by discharging our duties thoroughly and well, subordinating personal desires to principle and personal ambition to a principle of love of country, we will not only receive the endorsement of the people, but what is far better, we will deserve their endorsement. Chief among these promises were:

"1. An honest, intelligent revision of the tariff downward, in order to give every American citizen an equal chance in the race of life, and to pamper none unduly by special favor or privilege."

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PARTY ON TRIAL FOR FIRST TIME IN MANY YEARS

Democrats Take Full Possession of House at Extra Session.

CHAMP CLARK IN SPEAKER'S CHAIR

Shadow of Approaching Presidential Fight Hovers About Capitol—Bryan and Harmon Share in Democratic Demonstrations—Familiar Faces Missing.

Washington, April 4.—The sixty-second Congress met in extraordinary session to-day. What the session will bring forth in the way of legislation or when it will adjourn were matters of which no one in Washington cared to venture an opinion.

The Democrats took full possession of the House and put Champ Clark, of Missouri, in the Speaker's chair. In his speech accepting the honor Mr. Clark warned the Democratic members that the eyes of the country were upon them; that the party was on trial, and that it had an opportunity for the first time in sixteen years to prove its worthiness for a still higher expression of confidence on the part of the American people.

Throughout the day the shadow of the coming presidential fight hovered about the Capitol, and there is no question but that manoeuvres for political advantage will play an important part in the affairs of the House and the Senate during the next few months.

Bryan and Harmon.
William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, and Governor Harmon, of Ohio, were prominent figures on the floor of the House during the opening ceremonies, and both shared in the Democratic demonstrations that marked the day. Had Governor Woodrow Wilson been present the list of generally accepted presidential possibilities would have been complete.

The Senate's opening was sedate, as usual. While the leadership of the upper branch of the new Congress remains in Republican hands, the change in the personnel of the Democratic command was almost as marked as in the House itself.

Aldrich, Hale, Beveridge and a dozen others of both the regular and progressive factions of the majority were missed.

President Taft's message, dealing with Canadian reciprocity alone, will be read in the two houses of Congress to-morrow. It was with the idea of securing action on this message that the extraordinary session was called.

The Democrats of the House, however, have formulated an ambitious program, which includes the revision of a number of the schedules of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law.

Republican leaders of the Senate have announced that there shall be no tariff legislation, at the extra session. They declare they are not alarmed at the threat of the Democrats to hold back the revision of the tariff law. Action is secured on several tariff bills.

This difference of opinion promises soon to bring the two branches into sharp conflict. A legislative deadlock is generally predicted, and the length of the session seems now to depend upon the outcome of the Democratic House will continue to bombard the Republican Senate with general bills.

From a presidential standpoint it is likely that one of the first things the Democratic House will do will be to order a thorough investigation of the administration and branches of the government.

The Democrats claim that there have been no such investigations for twenty years, and that much good campaign material, as well as much saving to the people, will result from them.

The session of the House to-day was devoted wholly to the revision of organization. The adoption of the new rules was put over until to-morrow. The Republicans under the new leadership of Representative Mann, of Illinois, will make their first fight on these. The Republicans resent the accession of the Democrats to the membership of various House committees without increasing the percentage of minority representation. The Republican insurgents in the House indicated their purpose of continuing to act independently by declining to vote for Mr. Mann for Speaker, and by giving their support to Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin.

A New Insurgent.
The Insurgents gained a member when Representative Theron Aklin, of New York, elected as an "Independent Democrat," and heretofore carried on the Democratic rolls, cast his lot with them and chose a seat on the Republican side. Representative Berger, of Wisconsin, the sole Socialist in the House, voted "present" during the speakership balloting. He also chose a seat on the Republican side.

"Because," he afterwards explained, "I belong to the opposition."

The drawing for seats attracted keen interest. A page, blindfolded, sat at the clerk's desk and drew numbered marbles from a ballot box. Each member had previously given a number in alphabetical order. As the marbles were drawn and their names called, the members entered the chamber and chose any seat that remained vacant.

Because of their heavy majority, it was necessary for thirty Democrats, including many prominent ones, to preempt a strip of seats on the Republican side. Four of these are committee chairmen—Sulzer, Foreign Affairs; Lloyd, Accounts; Johnson, District of Columbia; and Sparkman, Rivers and Harbors. Four others are members of the all-powerful Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Commerce and Fisheries. New Jersey, South Carolina, Missouri, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Virginia are also represented.